

anthropomorphic data. Linear regression was performed using SPSS 10.0. Statistical significance was taken as  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** 33 patients' data were recorded. 9 were excluded due to chronic illness. Mean age 14.3 years (SD 2.0), F:M ratio 3:1, (18/24). Mean weight Z-score 1.82 (SD 1.36), this equates to the 96.6th centile (98.7th Female, 70.5th Male). There was no significant change in weight Z-score over time ( $p = 0.69$ ) or by age at surgery ( $p = 0.91$ ).

**Conclusion:** This prospective case series supports the hypothesis that previously well children presenting with symptomatic gallstones are likely to have significantly elevated weight for their age. Additionally, female sex strongly predisposes to symptomatic gallstones.

## Posters: Plastic Surgery

### 0215: COMPLICATION RATES FOLLOWING AUGMENTATION MAMMOPLASTY IN PATIENTS REGISTERED AT A WAKEFIELD GENERAL PRACTICE SURGERY: A 21-YEAR ANALYSIS USING THE CLAVIEN DINDO CLASSIFICATION

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**Aim:** Augmentation mammoplasty is a commonly performed surgical aesthetic procedure. Complications are frequently encountered post-operatively, with a number of patients requiring re-operation. This study aims at investigating post-operative complication rates in patients registered at a general practice surgery over a 21-year period.

**Methods:** A retrospective review of an electronic patient database was undertaken. Patients registered at Chapelthorpe Medical Practice, Wakefield, who underwent augmentation mammoplasty between January 1992 and December 2013 were included. The primary objective was to investigate complication rates using the Clavien-Dindo Classification.

**Results:** A total of 34 patients who underwent bilateral augmentation mammoplasty were included (34 Females, Mean age 31 years (range 19–60 years)). Two patients underwent implant change due to purely personal aesthetic preference. Three patients (8.8%) experienced significant post-operative complications (Clavien-Dindo Grade III): One case of ruptured expander, one case of surgically drained breast seroma and one case of capsular contracture requiring capsulectomy were reported. Mean follow-up time was 252 weeks (range 40–681 weeks).

**Conclusion:** Augmentation mammoplasty is a safe procedure associated with a relatively low risk of post-operative complications. The small sample size and retrospective nature of this study are recognised limitations. Further prospective studies including larger sample sizes are recommended to validate our results.

### 0231: MANAGEMENT OF OPEN LOWER LIMB FRACTURES AT RSUH: AN AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL BOA/BAPRAS GUIDELINES

B. Rymer\*, R. Choa, S. Huq. *Royal Stoke University Hospital, UK*

**Aim:** To assess concordance with national BOA/BAPRAS guidelines on management of open lower limb fractures at Royal Stoke University Hospital.

**Methods:** All patients admitted with open lower limb fractures from January 2013–July 2014 were included. Data was gathered from notes and endpoints based on the BOA/BAPRAS standards for the management of open fractures of the lower limb document.

**Results:** Forty-two patients were identified; 30 males and 12 females (average age of 47). Full data was gathered on 38. Five were partially excluded due to initial treatment at other hospitals. Twenty-three of 33 patients (70%) initially debrided at RSUH were operated on out-of-hours, with only 4 (17%) having indications for urgent intervention. A plastic surgeon was initially present in 55% of cases. Twenty cases (56%) had definitive bony fixation/soft tissue cover within 7 days of injury (range 2–51 days). Median time to cover was 10.9 days. All stages of antibiotic guidelines were correctly applied in 0%.

**Conclusion:** There remains scope for improvement across several areas in relation to these national guidelines at RSUH. Current literature implies a similar pattern in other units. Expansion of this audit to a

multi-centre, national study is underway and initial findings will be discussed.

### 0271: CAT BITES TO THE HAND: A PATIENT REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT AUDIT

D. Pettitt\*, R. Anantharanjit, J. Gill, F. Urso-Baiarda. *Wexham Park Hospital, UK*

**Aim:** Cat bites account for up to 15% of animal bites and although less common and destructive than dog bites, they are more frequently complicated by infection – in up to 50% of cases. We examine patient demographics, morbidity and management of patients presenting to a busy regional plastic surgery unit.

**Methods:** Patients treated at our institution over the last 12 months for cat bite injuries to the hand were retrospectively reviewed. Admission documents and operative records were obtained. Data regarding key demographics and management interventions were collected.

**Results:** Thirty patients were identified with a female: male ratio of 60:40. Sixty-seven percent ( $n = 20$ ) required hospital admission with a length of stay ranging from one to seven days. Twenty two patients required formal washout and debridement in theatre. *Pasteurella multocida* was the most commonly isolated organism.

**Conclusion:** Cat bite injuries have a considerable medical, social and economic impact on the health service and a high index of suspicion is required to effectively deal with such injuries. We recommend a practical guideline for the management of such injuries.

### 0320: MIDDLE PHALANGEAL FRACTURES OF THE HAND: FACTORS INFLUENCING OUTCOME

K. Mason, A. Baydoun, A. Ghanem, E. Theodorakopoulou\*, M. Marti-Puente, F. Iwuagwu. *St Andrews Centre for Plastic Surgery and Burns, UK*

**Aim:** Phalangeal fractures of the hand may cause functional disability from malunion or stiffness. Outcomes depend upon variables including fracture characteristics, treatments, and patient factors. This study assessed treatment, outcomes and patient factors following middle phalangeal fractures for patients at a regional referral unit.

**Methods:** All patients treated for middle phalangeal fractures at our unit from January 2011 to December 2012 were included. Fracture type, treatment modality, patient characteristics, hand-physiotherapy assessment and complications were recorded.

**Results:** A total of 38 middle phalangeal fractures in 37 patients were treated. Four patients were lost to follow-up. Functional results were excellent in 10/33 cases, good in 11/33, fair in 4/33, and poor in 6/33. By regression analysis, old age, comminuted and open fractures were statistically associated with poor and fair results. Gender and type of surgical treatment did not influence the outcome.

**Conclusion:** Functional restoration following middle phalangeal fractures requires accurate skeletal realignment and rehabilitation. Our study shows that an older age, and open or comminuted fractures are associated with poorer outcomes. Patients with these factors may benefit from a prolonged rehabilitation in order to achieve optimum functional results.

### 0341: CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES OF SELF-INFLICTED VERSUS ACCIDENTAL BURNS

O. Ali\*, A. Farroha. *Queen Elizabeth Hospital, UK*

**Aim:** Self-inflicted burns are complex. They require intense management in hospital and the community. The aim is to determine the differences in characteristics and outcomes of self-inflicted compared to accidental burns.

**Methods:** A single regional burns centre performed a retrospective analysis on data obtained from the International Burns Database from April 2013 to March 2014. Statistical analysis was performed on demographics, burn characteristics and overall mortality of all acute burn admissions via self-inflicted or accidental modes.